

Volume 4, Issue 1 October, 2016 | Special Issue
No. 71

PARENTAL PERCEPTIONS OF CAREERS
AND THEIR PREFERENCES OF CAREERS
FOR THEIR CHILDREN: AN EXPLORATORY
STUDY

SNIGDHA UBBA

Scan this code in
your smart phone and
Submit Your Paper





The International Journal of
INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

Volume 4

I s s u e 1, No. 71

**Parental Perceptions of Careers and Their Preferences of Careers
for Their Children: An Exploratory Study**

October-December, 2016

Snigdha Ubba

The Department of Psychology
Jain University, Bangalore, India

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

This Issue (Volume 4, Issue 1, No. 71) Published, October, 2016

Headquarters;

REDSHINE Publication, 88, Patel Street, Navamuvada, Lunawada, Gujarat, India, 389230

Customer Care: +91 99 98 447091

Copyright © 2016, IJIP

No part of this publication may be reproduced, transcribed, stored in a retrieval system, or translated into any language or computer language, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, magnetic, optical, chemical, manual, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of RED'SHINE Publication except under the terms of a RED'SHINE Publishing Press license agreement.

-- -- -- -- --

ISSN (Online) 2348-5396

ISSN (Print) 2349-3429

ZDB: 2775190-9

IDN: 1052425984

CODEN: IJIPD3

OCLC: 882110133

WorldCat Accession: (DE-600) ZDB2775190-9

ROAR ID: 9235

Impact Factor: 3.3 IBI, Mysore, India

-- -- -- -- --

Price: 500 INR/- | \$ 8.00 USD

2015 Edition

Website: www.ijip.in

Email: info.ijip@gmail.com | journal@ijip.in

Please submit your work's abstract or introduction to (info.ijip@gmail.com | www.ijip.in)

Publishing fees, ₹ 500 OR \$ 15 USD only (online and print both)

The Editorial Board is comprised of nationally recognized scholars and researchers in the fields of Psychology, Education, Social Sciences, Home Sciences and related areas. The Board provides guidance and direction to ensure the integrity of this academic peer-reviewed journal.

Editor-in-Chief :

Prof. Suresh M. Makvana, Ph.D

*Professor and Head, Dept. of Psychology, Sardar Patel University. Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Gujarat,
Chairman, Board of Study, Sardar Patel University, Gujarat State,
Chief Editor: International Journal of Social Impact,
INDIA*

Editor :

Mr. Ankit Patel,

*Clinical Psychology
Author of 20 Psychological Books (National and International Best Seller)
INDIA*

Editorial Advisors :

Dr. D. J. Bhatt, Ph.D

*ex. Head, Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Gujarat
INDIA*

Dr. Tarni Jee, Ph.D

*President, Indian Psychological Association (IPA)
Professor, Dept. of Psychology, University of Patana, Patana, Bihar,
INDIA*

Prof. M. V. R Raju, Ph.D

*Head & Prof, Dept. of Psychology, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam
INDIA*

Dr. John Michel Raj. S, Ph.D

*Dean, Professor, Dept. of Social Science, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu,
INDIA*

Prof. C.R. Mukundan, Ph.D, D. M. & S. P

*Professor Emeritus / Director, Institute of Behavioural Science, Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
Author of 'Brain at Work'
INDIA*

Dr. Panchajanya Paul, (MD , ABPN , ABIHM, FAPA)

*American Board Certified Child, Adolescent and Adult Psychiatrist
Diplomate, American Board of Psychiatry & Neurology
Diplomate, American Board of Integrative and Holistic Medicine (ABIHM)
Fellow of American Psychiatric Association (FAPA)
UNITED STATES*

Co-Editor(s):

Dr. Samir J. Patel, Ph.D

*Ex. Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Dr. Savita Vaghela, Ph.D

*Head, Dept. of Psychology, M. K. Bhavanagar University, Bhavnagar, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Dr. Sangita Pathak, Ph.D

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Gujarat
INDIA*

Dr. Ashvin B. Jansari, Ph.D

*Dept. of Psychology, Gujarat University, Ahmadabad, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Prof. Akbar Husain (D. Litt.), Ph.D

*Coordinator, UGC-SAP (DRS - I) Department of Psychology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
INDIA*

Associate Editor(s):

Dr. Amrita Panda, Ph.D

*Rehabilitation Psychologist, Project Fellow, Centre for the Study of Developmental Disability, Department of Psychology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata
INDIA*

Dr. Pankaj Suvera, Ph.D

*Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Dr. Raju. S, Ph.D

*Associate Professor , Dept. of Psychology, University of Kerala, Kerala,
INDIA*

Dr. Ravindra Kumar, Ph.D

*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan,
INDIA*

Dr. Shashi Kala Singh, Ph.D

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Rachi University, Jharkhand
INDIA*

Dr. Subhas Sharma, Ph.D

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Bhavnagar University, Gujarat
INDIA*

Dr. Yogesh Jogasan, Ph.D

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Saurashtra University, Rajkot, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Editorial Assistant(s):

Dr. Karsan Chothani, Ph.D

*Associate Professor, Dept. of Psychology, C. U. Shah College, Ahmadabad, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Dr. R. B. Rabari, Ph.D

*Head, Associate Professor, SPT Arts and Science College, Godhra, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Dr. Milan P. Patel, Ph.D

*Physical Instructor, College of Veterinary Science and A.H., Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat,
INDIA*

Dr. Priyanka Kacker, Ph.D

*Assistant Professor, Neuropsychology and Forensic Psychology at the Institute of Behavioral Science, Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
INDIA*

Dr. Ajay K. Chaudhary, Ph.D

*Senior Lecturer, Department of Psychology, Government Meera Girls College, Udaipur (Raj.)
INDIA*

Prof. Asoke Kumar Saha, Ph.D

*Chairman & Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Jagannath University, Dhaka
Editor-in-Chief, Jagannath University Journal of Psychology
Ex-Proctor, Jagannath University, Ex-Doctoral Fellow, ICSSR, India
BANGLADESH*

Dr. Shailesh Raval, Ph.D

*Associate Professor, Smt. Sadguna C. U. Arts College for Girls. Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
INDIA*

Dr. Thiyam Kiran Singh, Ph.D

*Associate Professor (Clinical Psychology), Dept. of Psychiatry, D- Block, Level- 5, Govt. Medical College and Hospital, Sector- 32, Chandigarh
INDIA*

Mr. Yoseph Shumi Robi

*Assistant Professor. Department of Educational Psychology, Kotebe University College, Addis Ababa, KUC,
ETHIOPIA*

Dr. Ali Asgari, Ph.D

*Assistant Professor. Department of Psychology, Kharazmi University, Somaye St., Tehran,
IRAN*

Dr. Pardeep Kumar, Ph.D

*Assistant Professor, Dept. of Psychology, Lovely Professional University, Punjab
INDIA*

Dr. G Sai Sailesh Kumar, Ph.D

*PhD, M.SC (Medical Physiology), Assistant Professor, Little flower medical Research Centre, Angamaly, Kerala,
INDIA*

Peer-Reviewer(s):**Dr. Mahipat Shinh Chavada, Ph.D**

Chairman, Board of Study, Gujarat University, Gujarat State
Principal, L. D Arts College, Ahmadabad, Gujarat
 INDIA

Dr. Navin Patel, Ph.D

Convener, Gujarat Psychological Association (GPA)
Head, Dept. of Psychology, GLS Arts College, Ahmadabad, Gujarat,
 INDIA

Dr. M. G. Mansuri, Ph.D

Head, Dept. of Psychology, Nalini Arts College, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat,
 INDIA

Dr. Bharat S. Trivedi, Ph.D

Head, Associate Professor , Dept. of Psychology, P. M. Pandya Arts, Science, Commerce College, Lunawada, Gujarat,
 INDIA

Reviewer(s):**Lexi Lynn Whitson**

Research Assi. West Texas A&M University, Canyon,
 UNITED STATES

Dr. Rūta Gudmonaitė, Ph.D

Project Manager, Open University UK, Milton Keynes, England,
 UNITED KINGDOM

Dr. Mark Javeth, Ph.D

Research Assi. Tarleton State University, Stephenville, Texas,
 UNITED STATES

Online Editor(s):**Dr. S. T. Janetius, Ph.D**

Director, Centre Counselling & GuidanceHOD, Department of Psychology, Sree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College, Pollachi
 INDIA

Dr. Vincent A. Parnabas, Ph.D

Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Sport Science and Recreation, University of Technology Mara, (Uitm), Shah Alam, Selangor.
 MALAYSIA

Dr K. Parameswaran, Ph.D

Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Pune (International Law, Jurisprudential Psychology of Penology and Victimology),
 INDIA

Dr Amita Puri, Ph.D

Associate Professor, Dept of Behavioral Sciences, Amity University, Gurgaon,
 INDIA

Deepti Puranik (Shah)

Assistant Director, Psychology Department, Helik Advisory LimitedAssociate Member of British and European Polygraph Association.
 INDIA

Mr. Ansh Mehta, (Autism Expert of Canada)

Autism & Behavioral Science, George Brown College,
 CANADA

Dr. Santosh Kumar Behera, Ph.D

Assistant Professor, Department of Education, Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia, West Bengal,
 INDIA

Heena Khan

Assistant Professor, P.G. Department of Psychology, R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur, Maharashtra,
 INDIA

Nayanika Singh

Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology at D.A.V. College, sector-10, Chandigarh.
 INDIA

Mohammad Reza Iravani

Assistant Professor, Department of Social work, Azad, University of Khomeinishahr, Islamic Azad University, Khomeinishahr branch, Khomeinishahr, Esfahan
 IRAN

Dr. Soma Sahu, Ph.D

Lecturer, Teaching Psychology, Research Methodology, Psychology Dept. Bangabasi College, Kolkata
 INDIA

Dr. Varghese Paul K, Ph.D

Head, P.G. Dept. of Psychology, Prajyoti Niketan College, Pudukad,
Aided & Affiliated to University of Calicut, Kerala,
 INDIA

Ajay Chauhan, M.Phil

*Clinical Psychology, Sardar Patel University, Vallabh
Vidyanagar
INDIA*

Richard Harvey (Psycho-Spiritual Psychotherapist)

*Author and Spiritual Teacher, Founder-Director of the
Change Workshops (1986–1995).
SPAIN*

Vishal Parmar, Forensic Psychologist

*Forensic Psychology, Institute of Behavioural Science,
Gujarat Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar,
Gujarat.
INDIA*

Aastha Dhingra (Clinical Psychologist)

*DIRECTOR & CO-FOUNDER, AD EXECUTIVE TRAINING &
COACHING PVT LTD
INDIA*

Message from the Desk of Editor

It gives me great opportunity to present the forth volume of IJIP, the measure of progress. The concept of a Journal of Indian Psychology has been developing for over few years and finally another issue has come to fruition. From this edition we will have ISSN for online 2348-5396 and print 2349-3429, ZDB-No.: 2775190-9, IDN: 1052425984, CODEN: IJIPD3, OCLC: 882110133, WorldCat Accession: (DE-600) ZDB2775190-9, ResearchID: P-8455-2015 in our publication. RedShine Publication, Inc is grateful to the contributors for making this Journal a reality.

The aim of IJIP is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly articles thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. Hence, IJIP grants the permission to read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link to the full texts of articles available online at the IJIP official website (www.ijip.in) freely. Authors do not have to pay for submission, review of articles in IJIP.

The journal gives preference to psychological oriented studies over experimental and mind studies.

The Journal would publish peer-reviewed original research papers, case reports, systematic reviews and meta-analysis. Editorial, Guest Editorial, Viewpoint and letter to the editor are solicited by the editorial board. Large numbers of research papers were received from all over the globe for publication and we thank each one of the authors personally for soliciting the journal. We also extend our heartfelt thanks to the reviewers and members of the editorial board who so carefully perused the papers and carried out justified evaluation. Based on their evaluation, we could accept some research papers for this issue across the disciplines. We are certain that these papers will provide qualitative information and thoughtful ideas to our accomplished readers. We thank all the readers profusely who conveyed their appreciation on the quality and content of the journal and expressed their best wishes for future issues. We convey our deep gratitude to the Editorial Board, Advisory Board and all office bearers who have made possible the publication of this journal in the planned time frame.

We humbly invite all the authors and their professional colleagues to submit their research papers for consideration for publication in our upcoming issues as per the “Scope and Guidelines to Authors” given at the website. Any comments and observations for the improvement of the journal are most welcome.

Prof. Suresh Makvana, PhD¹
Editor in Chief,
HOD & Professor, Dept. of Psychology,
Sardar Patel University,
Vallabh Vidyanagar,
Gujarat, India

¹ ksmnortol@gmail.com

Index of Volume 4, Issue 1, No.71

No.	Chapters	Page No.
1	ABSTRACT	1
2	CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	2
3	CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
4	CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	6
5	CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	8
6	CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	21
7	REFERENCES	23
8	APPENDICES	24

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed by the authors in their articles, reviews etc in this issue are their own. The Editor, Publisher and owner are not responsible for them. All disputes concerning the journal shall be settled in the court at Lunawada,

COPYRIGHT NOTES

© 2016 IJIP Authors; licensee IJIP. This is an Open Access Research distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any Medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

The present issue of the journal is edited & published by RED'SHINE Publication (A unit of RED'MAGIC Networks. Inc) at 88/Shardhdha, 88/Navamuvada, Lunawada, Gujarat-389230, India

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to understand and explore parental perceptions of careers and preferences of careers for their children. A sample of 60 parents of students pursuing 11th or 12th grade were considered in the study. 30 parents were selected from Hyderabad and 30 parents were selected from Bangalore. A researcher- developed tool, consisting of 3 sections, evaluating the career preferences and perceptions of careers, was given to the participants. The study showed that the most preferred careers were engineering, MBBS and that of a scientist in both cities of Hyderabad and Bangalore. The given careers also were rated on the attributes of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. According to participants of Bangalore, the career of pilot was perceived to have the highest financial stability, the career of MBBS was perceived to have highest social status, career growth and personal satisfaction, and the career of scientist was perceived to have the highest intellectual engagement. According to the participants of Hyderabad, the career of engineering acquired the highest rating in terms of financial stability and career growth. MBBS was perceived to have the highest social status and the career of scientist was perceived to have the highest intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. It was also observed that parents' own professions did not affect their preferences of careers for their children.

Keywords: *Parents, Children, Careers, Preferences, Perceptions*

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Parents can affect their children's choice of careers in a variety of ways. They often have ambitious goals for their offspring and their advice and life choices are instrumental in motivating a teen to have meaningful career aspirations.

Research, published in The Sociological Review journal, states that children's career choices are influenced by many complex factors, such as parents' occupations, parenting styles, and parents' perceptions of what they regard to be 'a good job.'

Numerous studies (Knowles, 1998; Marjoribanks, 1997; Mau and Bikos, 2000; Smith, 1991; Wilson and Wilson, 1992) have found that college students and young adults cite parents as an important influence on their choice of career. (Taylor, Harris and Taylor, 2004)

Families, especially parents, play a significant role in the occupational aspirations and career goal development of their children. Without parental approval or support, students and young adults are often reluctant to pursue—or even explore—diverse career possibilities. Although parents acknowledge their role and attempt to support the career development of their children, parental messages contain an underlying message. (Taylor, Harris and Taylor, 2004)

In the Indian context, as years passed by, there has been extreme focus on professional careers such as engineering and medical fields. For instance, there has been a drastic increase in the number of engineering colleges in India. The number has gone up from 1,511 colleges in 2006-07 to 3,345 colleges in 2013-14 (Mahajan, 2014). Also, there is an increase in the number of educational institutions for adolescents in higher secondary schools, which focus only on subjects like mathematics and sciences, and convince parents regarding special coaching programs for competitive exams involving only courses like engineering and MBBS, turning a blind eye towards other career choices.

It is seen that people perceive certain careers to be associated with certain factors like high social status, financial stability, career growth, high intellectual abilities etc.

In a study conducted by Bregman and Killen (1999), it was found that parents often view their children's career accomplishments as their own.

Parents wish their children to always have a highly rewarded career. But the choice of reward varies with the perceptions of parents itself. Some parents might believe financial stability as a reward whereas some might believe personal satisfaction to be a reward. Hence, based on these perceptions, parents encourage their children to pursue the careers which are associated to such rewards.

Some studies have shown that there is a relationship between parents' own careers and their career preferences for their children. Ellie Williams (n.d), in her article, mentioned that children already have an insider's glimpse of the profession of their parents, making it easier for them to understanding the career better. She has further mentioned that parents' levels of satisfaction also play a role. If their parents' jobs give them great satisfaction or provide a comfortable lifestyle, children see the perks early on, and may favor these careers over others. In contrast, if parents complain about their jobs or struggle to support the family on the income their jobs provide, children are more likely to seek more fulfilling roles.

In India, it is seen that the number of people who opt for professional careers like engineering and MBBS are higher than the number of people who opt for other careers. One of the reasons could be the perception of people regarding the careers' social status, intellectual engagement, financial security, personal satisfaction and career growth.

The current study focuses on how parents differently perceive the intellectual engagement, career growth, financial security, personal satisfaction and social status associated to different careers. The study also explores parents' preferences of career choices. With the help of the data we also try to see if there is any relationship between parents' preferences of careers for their children and parents' own career evaluations.

CHAPTER 2:

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Gorman (1998) conducted a study to investigate the impact of social class on parents' attitudes toward their children's education. The results showed that two concepts—resistance and conformity—are central to understanding parental attitudes toward education and the process by which those attitudes are shaped. The data indicated that the probability of parents to conform to or resist the meritocratic ideology of acquiring a college degree to help ensure occupational success tends to depend on parents' social-class background and, concomitantly, on whether they have experienced “hidden injuries of class.” A more inclusive sampling strategy was proved useful in documenting the varied attitudes found among working-class and middle-class parents. The research suggested that the family is an important site for cultural production and social reproduction.

Singhal (2010) discussed the importance of integrating social sciences and humanities into management education. It details the current scenario in management education and the recent interventions in this direction. It throws lights on some strategies for this integration. The paper has tried to chart the current scenario in management education and the recent interventions to bring social sciences and humanities into management education. To sum up on the subject, there is a great need to increase and update the learning process of students, think beyond the present boundaries of educational curriculum. B schools in the country can shape new learning ways by introducing new course modules integrating Social Sciences and Humanities into Management Education and this will open a door for new learning.

Loberman and Tziner (2011) examined the connection between the interpersonal relationship between parents and their offspring and the career preferences of the younger generation. It was hypothesized that a high-quality parent-offspring relationship would be associated with a similarity between the parents' careers and job characteristics and their son/daughter's preferences for their future career. The sample consisted of 280 participants: 146 12th grade students and 134 university students. No significant correlation was found between the quality of the parent-offspring relationship and the similarity of careers. However, among participants reporting a high-quality relationship with their parents, a positive correlation was found between the parents' job characteristics and their children's desired job characteristics. The results therefore indicate that the parental influence on young people's career preferences is mediated by the quality of the parent-offspring relationship.

Reddy (2012) has pointed out in his article, that there are about five lakh engineers graduating annually from India, out of whom only 17.45 per cent are employable for the IT services sector, while a dismal 3.51 per cent are appropriately trained to be directly deployed on projects. Only 2.68 per cent are employable in IT product companies, which require greater understanding of

computer science and algorithms. This was based on the National Employability Report, a study conducted by Aspiring Minds.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Parents play a significant role in their children's career choices. Although there are various eligible career options to choose from, it is seen that most number of students studying Sciences in their PUC or higher secondary school opt for only engineering and MBBS, turning a blind eye to the various other options.

Although there have been few studies with similar variables conducted in the West, there have been no such studies found in the Indian context, according to the researcher's review of literature.

The current study focuses on the parents' differential perceptions of different careers. The study tries to explore the reasons and the factors influencing these perceptions.

The study also tries to understand the relationship between parents' evaluations of their own careers and their preferences of careers for their children.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

Research Topic:

Parental perceptions of careers and their preferences of careers for their children- An exploratory study.

Research Question:

Do parents prefer career choices based on their differential perception of a rewarding career with respect to intellectual engagement, social status, financial stability, personal satisfaction and career growth?

Is there a relationship between parents' own evaluation of their careers and their preferences of careers for their children?

Objectives of the study:

1. To explore parents' preferences of career choices
2. To understand the relationship between parents' own career evaluations and their preferences of careers for their children
3. To understand parents' perceptions of intellectual engagement, social status, financial stability, personal satisfaction and career growth associated with different careers.
4. To compare parents' perceptions of intellectual engagement, social status, financial stability, personal satisfaction and career growth associated to careers in the Urban cities of Hyderabad and Bengaluru

Hypothesis:

- There is no hypothesis for this study as this is an exploratory study.

Operational Definitions:

- Social Status: A person's standing or importance in relation to other people within a society
- Financial stability: A state in which a person is resistant to economic shocks and is fit to smoothly fulfill all the financial functions.
- Intellectual engagement: Extent of a person's use of his/her own intellectual abilities in their career.
- Personal satisfaction: An individual's experience of a sense of fulfillment of a need or want and the quality or state of being satisfied.
- Career growth: Scope for development in the particular career

Variables:

- Parents' preferences of career choices
- Parents' perceived intellectual engagement associated to different careers
- Parents' perceived social status associated to different careers
- Parents' perceived financial stability associated to different careers

- Parents' perceived personal satisfaction associated to different careers
- Parents' perceived career growth associated to different careers
- Parent's evaluation of their own career across the above mentioned parameters

Inclusion Criteria:

- Parents of adolescents studying in science living in urban Bangalore and urban Hyderabad

Research Design:

- A combination of Qualitative and Quantitative research design was used for this study. Purposive sampling will be used as the sampling technique.

Sample Selection:

Parents of adolescents studying in 1st and 2nd PUC opting for science stream

Parents of adolescents studying in science stream in Bengaluru	Parents of adolescents studying in science stream in Hyderabad
30	30

Tools of Assessment:

Researcher's self-developed tools are used in this study. The first tool consists of a list of ten possible careers for students pursuing science in PUC or higher secondary school. It is presented to the participants and they are asked to rate each career on a Likert Scale, according to the five given variables of intellectual engagement, financial stability, social status, career growth and personal satisfaction. The second tool consists of 6 general knowledge based questions with six different answers, said to be answered by people of different professions. The participant is asked to choose an answer they feel is right.

Procedure:

The participants are given a list of ten possible careers for their children, and are asked to rank them according to their preferences, and are questioned about the reasons behind their preferences. Then, they are asked to rate each career based on the variables of intellectual engagement, financial stability, social status, career growth and personal satisfaction.

The participants are then given another tool, and are asked to choose an appropriate answer for the given questions.

Data Analysis:

The answers given by the participants were converted into percentages to aid analysis, and results were graphically represented.

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The objectives of the study were

- To explore parents' preferences of career choices
- To understand the relationship between parents' own career evaluations and their preferences of careers for their children
- To understand parents' perceptions of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction associated with different careers
- To compare parents' perceptions of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction associated with different careers in the Urban cities of Bengaluru and Hyderabad

The participants for this study were from diverse careers. Doctors, engineers, professors, businessmen, businesswomen and homemakers were included in this study. It was seen in most cases that parents preferred careers such as engineering and MBBS for their children, irrespective of their profession. It was observed that parents who are professors preferred their children also to become professors. A few parents who were homemakers chose the careers according to their children's interest.

The results and discussion have been presented in two sections. The first section indicates the parents' preferences of careers for their children. The second section indicates the parents' perceptions of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction associated with different careers in the urban cities of Bengaluru and Hyderabad

Table 4.1.A: Ranks of the preferences of careers for their children by participants of Bangalore

Engineering	1
MBBS	2
Scientist	3
Dental Science	4
Architect	5
Professor	6
Pilot	7
Psychology	8
Pharmacy	9
Physiotherapy	10
Politician	11

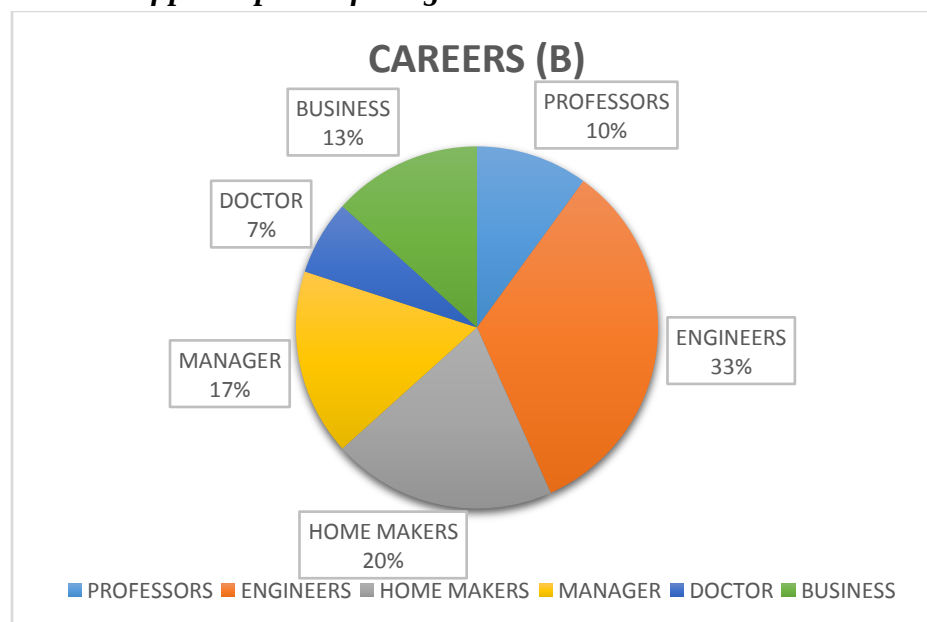
Table 4.1.B: Ranks of the preferences of careers for their children by participants of Hyderabad

Engineering	1
MBBS	2
Scientist	3
Dental Science	4
Architect	5
Professor	6
Pilot	7
Psychology	8
Pharmacy	9
Physiotherapy	10
Politician	11

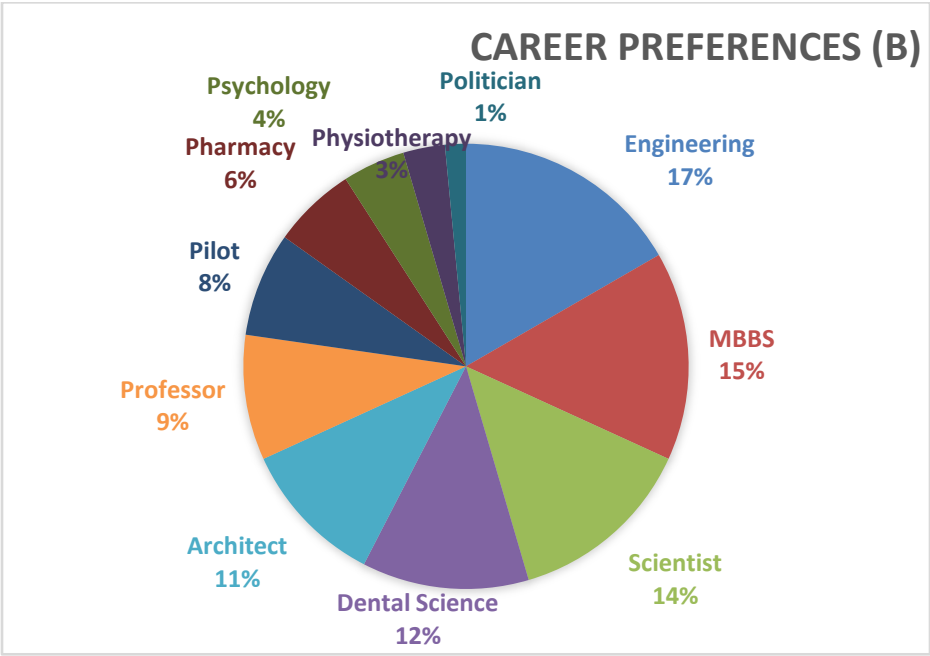
The parents were asked to rank their preferences of careers for their children among eleven career choices. It was seen that the most preferred career choice was **engineering** which was always ranked in the top three choices. **MBBS** took the second place and the third most preferred career choice was that of a **scientist**. The least preferred career choice was that of a **politician**. The rankings were similar in both cities of Bangalore and Hyderabad.

The pie chart graph 4.1.A represents the careers or professions of parents in Bangalore, the pie chart graph 4.2.A represents the careers preferences of participants of Bangalore. Pie chart graph 4.1.B represents the careers of parents in Hyderabad and pie chart graph 4.2.B represents the career preferences of participants in Hyderabad for their children.

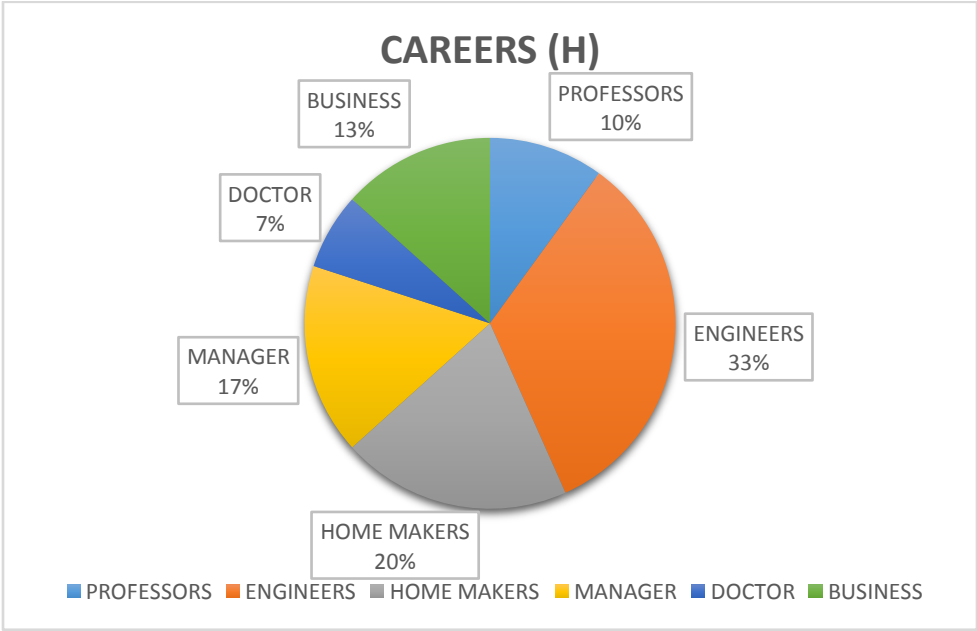
Graph 4.1.A Careers of participants of Bangalore



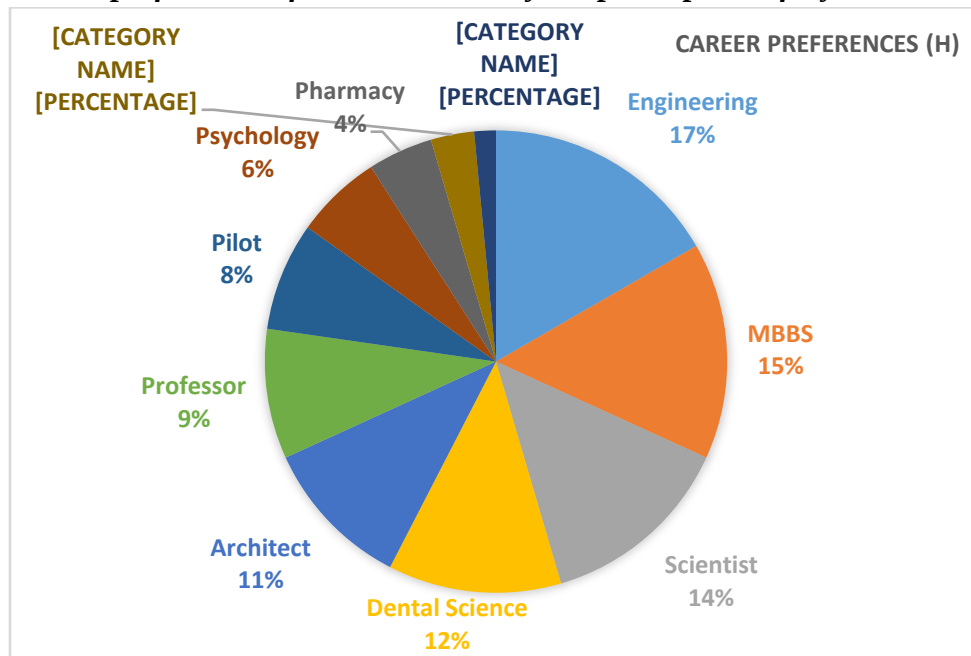
Graph 4.2.A: The preferences of careers chosen by the participants of Bangalore



Graph 4.1.B: Careers of participants of Hyderabad



Graph 4.2.B: The preferences of careers chosen by the participants of Hyderabad



As shown in the graphs, it was observed that parents' preferences of careers for their children was not completely based on their own professions. The researcher tried to understand the disparity between parents' own professions and their preferences of careers for their children, and hence, delineated the parameters of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction for evaluating careers or to see what one expects from these careers and asked parents to rate them according to their own perceptions.

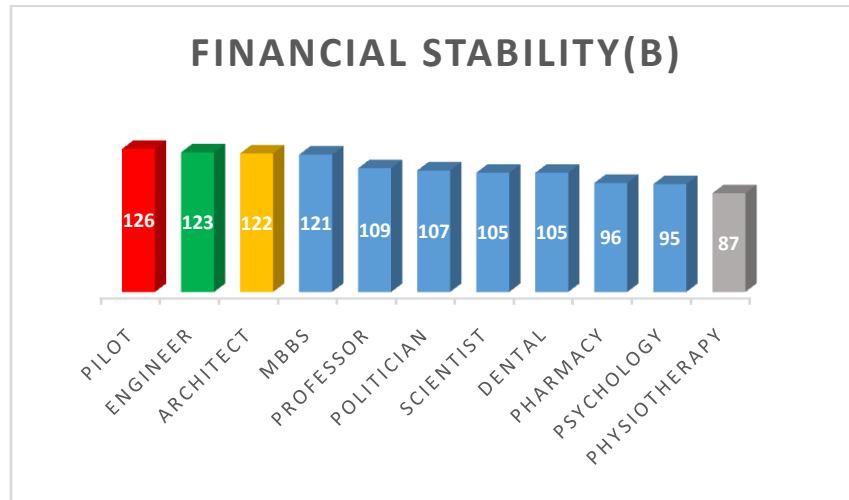
The participants were also asked to mention their reasons behind their top three preferences of careers. It was seen that although some of the parents considered their children's interests, majority of the parents mentioned the reasons of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement, personal satisfaction, or other personal reasons.

Section B

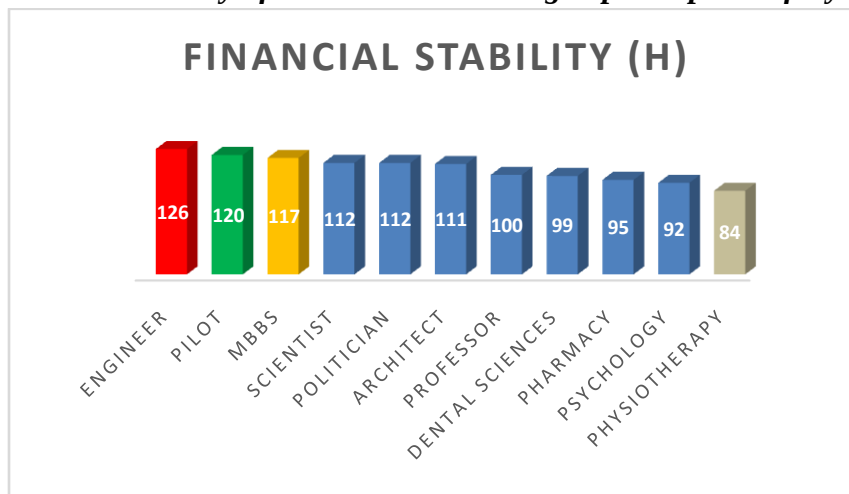
A likert scale was given to the participants and they were asked to rate each career in terms of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. The following graphs represent the results obtained after analyzing the ratings of each career in terms of the above mentioned parameters.

FINANCIAL STABILITY

Graph 4.2.A: Financial stability of the careers according to participants of Bangalore



Graph 4.2.B: Financial stability of the careers according to participants of Hyderabad



Participants of Bangalore on an average, rated pilot to have the highest financial stability among all the careers. Engineering took the second place and architect was rated the third highest among the eleven careers. Physiotherapy was perceived to have the least financial stability among all careers.

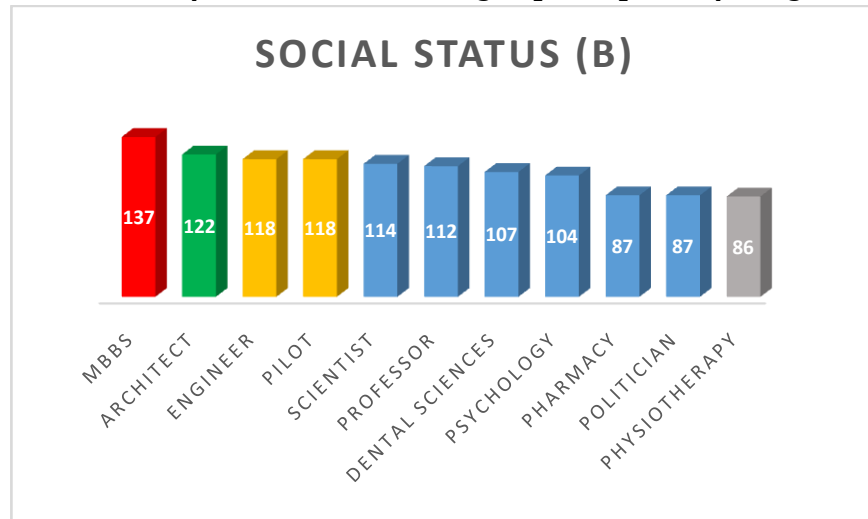
Participants of Hyderabad on an average, rated engineering to have the highest financial stability among all the careers. Pilot was chosen to be the career with highest financial stability, after engineering. MBBS was rated the third highest among all eleven careers. Physiotherapy was perceived to have the least financial stability among the eleven careers.

The career of pilot was perceived to have the highest financial stability according to the participants of Bangalore, whereas the career of engineering was rated the highest by the

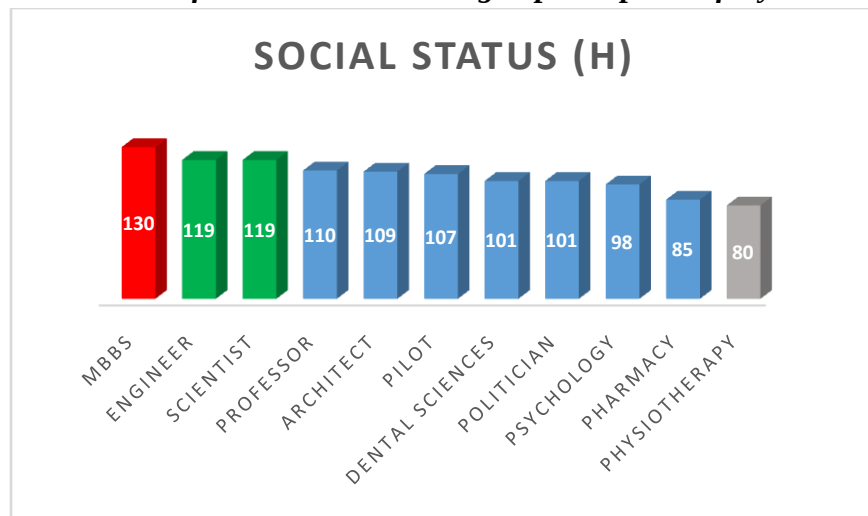
participants of Hyderabad. Engineering acquired the second highest ratings and the career of pilot acquired the second highest ratings in Bangalore and Hyderabad respectively. The career of Architect was rated as the third highest in terms of financial stability according to the participants of Bangalore, whereas the career of MBBS was rated the third highest by participants of Hyderabad. Physiotherapy was rated to have the least financial stability by participants of both the cities.

SOCIAL STATUS

Graph 4.4.A: Social status of the careers according to participants of Bangalore



Graph 4.4.B: Social status of the careers according to participants of Hyderabad



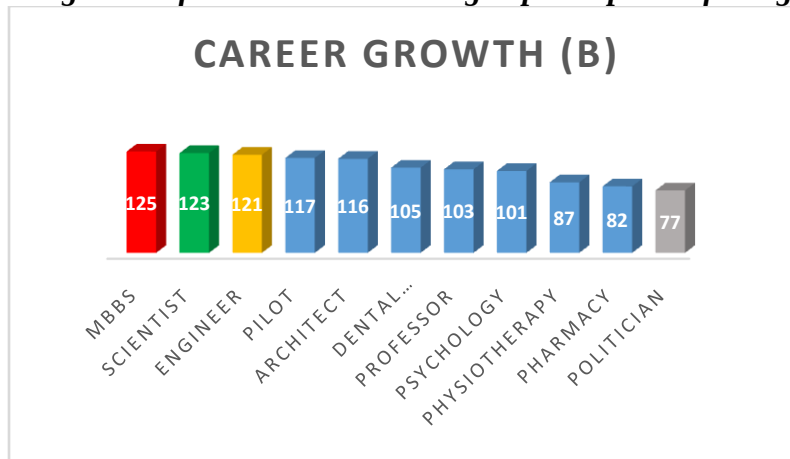
Participants of Bangalore on an average, rated career of MBBS to have the highest social status among the eleven careers. Architect got the second highest scores of rating and the third highest ratings were given to two careers; engineers and pilots. Physiotherapists were given the least rating in terms of Social Status.

Participants of Hyderabad also rated MBBS as the career with highest social status among the given careers. The careers of engineering and scientist took the second place and the career of professor got the third highest ratings associated to social status. Physiotherapy got the least amount of ratings in terms of social status.

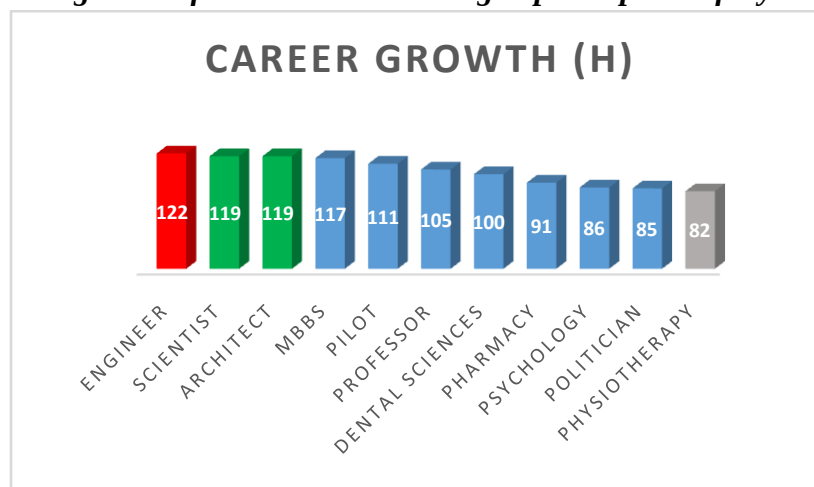
It was observed that participants of both the cities of Bangalore and Hyderabad have rated the career of MBBS to have the highest social status. The participants of Bangalore rated architect to have the second highest social status while the participants of Hyderabad rated the career of engineering and scientists equally, to have the second highest social status. The participants of Bangalore rated the careers of pilot and engineering equally, and these careers acquired the third place in terms of social status. Physiotherapy was rated to have the least social status by participants of both the cities.

CAREER GROWTH

Graph 4.5.A: Career growth of the careers according to participants of Bangalore



Graph 4.5.B: Career growth of the careers according to participants of Hyderabad



The careers of MBBS, Scientists and engineers got the three highest ratings, with MBBS being the highest, scientists taking the second highest and engineers with the third highest ratings

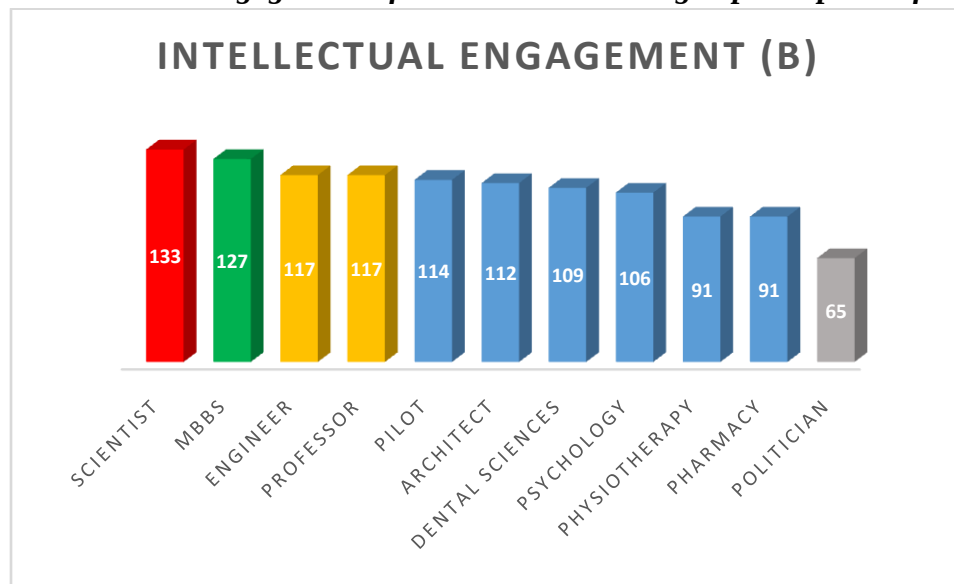
among the eleven careers, in terms of Career Growth, according the participants of Bangalore. Politicians' career was given the least rating in association to career growth.

Engineering acquired the highest rating, MBBS acquired the second highest and the careers of architecture and scientist acquired the third highest among the given careers in terms of career growth, according to the participants of Hyderabad. The least rating, here too was given to the career of politician.

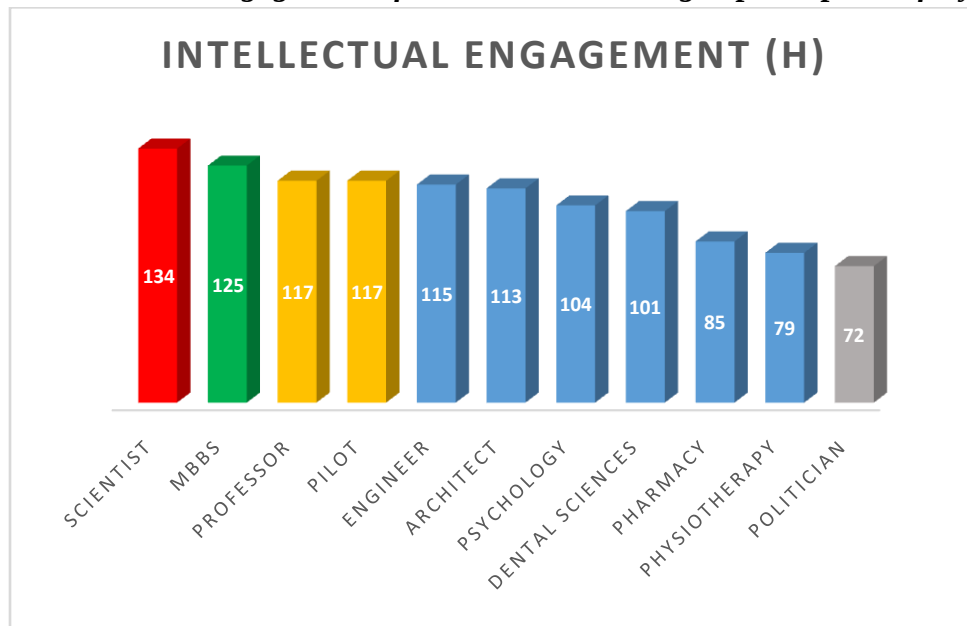
The participants of Bangalore perceived the career of MBBS to have the highest career growth whereas the participants of Hyderabad chose engineering as the career with maximum career growth among the given careers. The career with the second highest rating in career growth according to the participants of Bangalore was that of a scientist, whereas the participants of Hyderabad had given equal ratings to the careers of scientist and architect, which stood in the second place in terms of career growth. The participants of Bangalore perceived the career of engineering to have high career growth, after the careers of MBBS and scientists. Politician was rated to have the least opportunities of career growth by participants of Bangalore and the career of physiotherapy was rated the least by the participants of Hyderabad.

INTELLECTUAL ENGAGEMENT

Graph 4.6.A: Intellectual engagement of the careers according to participants of Bangalore



Graph 4.6.B: Intellectual engagement of the careers according to participants of Hyderabad



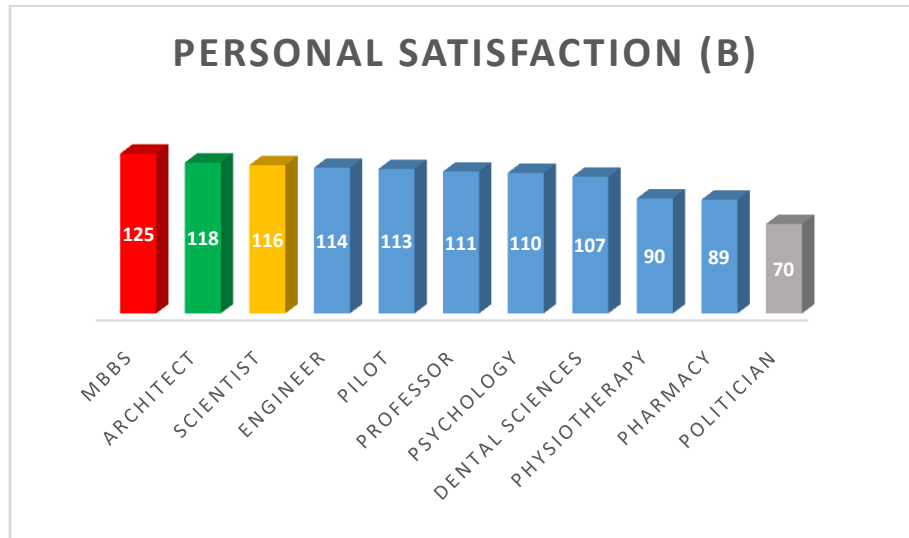
The participants of Bangalore rated the career of scientists to have the highest Intellectual Engagement. The career of MBBS acquired the second highest ratings, and the careers of engineering and professor shared the third highest scores of ratings. Politicians got the least scores in terms of intellectual engagement.

The participants of Hyderabad rated scientists to have the highest intellectual engagement. The career of MBBS acquired the second highest ratings, and the careers of professor and pilot shared the third highest ratings. Again, the career of politicians was rated to be the least in terms of intellectual engagement.

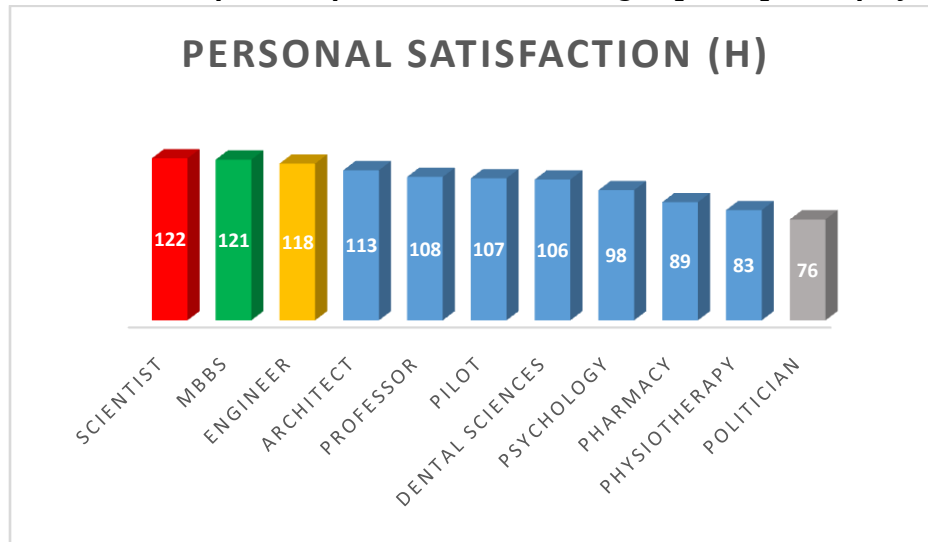
The career of Scientists was perceived as a career with highest intellectual engagement by participants of both the cities. The career of MBBS acquired the second highest ratings by the participants of both the cities. The careers of engineering and professors acquired the third highest rating by the participants of Bangalore, whereas the careers of professors and pilot acquired the third highest ratings by the participants of Hyderabad.

PERSONAL SATISFACTION

Graph 4.7.A: Personal satisfaction of the careers according to participants of Bangalore



Graph 4.7.B: Personal satisfaction of the careers according to participants of Hyderabad



The participants of Bangalore perceived career of MBBS to have the highest personal satisfaction among all the eleven careers. Architects scored the second highest ratings and scientists scored the third highest ratings among the eleven careers. Politicians' career was rated the least regarding personal satisfaction.

The participants of Hyderabad rated the career of scientists to have the most personal satisfaction among the eleven careers. MBBS acquired the second highest rating and the career of engineering acquired the third highest ratings. The career of Politicians was least rated in terms of personal satisfaction.

The participants of Bangalore perceived the career of MBBS to have the most personal satisfaction and the participants of Hyderabad perceived the career of scientist to be the most satisfying career personally. The career of architect acquired the second position according to the participants of Bangalore and the career of MBBS acquired the second position according to the participants of Hyderabad. The third most personally satisfying career was rated to be that of a scientist according to participants of Bangalore and engineering according to participants of Hyderabad.

Do the preferences coincide with the ratings in parameters?

The study was conducted to see whether parents prefer career choices based on their differential perception of a rewarding career with respect to financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction, as shown in the graphs above.

Engineering got the highest ranking when asked to rank in terms of preferences for their children, in both cities of Hyderabad and Bangalore. But it was seen that it did not make the highest position when asked to rate engineering in terms of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. Although it was rated high and was among the top three careers in all parameters, it was not always placed in highest ratings. The career acquired second highest ratings in terms of financial stability, and third highest in terms of social status, career growth and intellectual engagement, and wasn't even in the top three careers in the case of personal satisfaction according to participants of Bangalore.

The career acquired the highest rating in terms of financial stability and career growth, second highest rating in social status and third highest rating in personal satisfaction and wasn't among the top three careers in intellectual engagement according to the participants of Hyderabad.

MBBS was chosen to be the second preference of careers among the eleven careers by the participants of Bangalore and Hyderabad. It was given the highest rating in terms of social status, career growth and personal satisfaction; second highest rating in terms of intellectual engagement, and was not among the top three careers in terms of financial stability, according to the participants of Bangalore. The participants of Hyderabad gave the highest ratings to this career in terms of social status, second highest in terms of intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction, and third highest in terms of financial stability and career growth.

Scientist was ranked third among the career preferences. This career was given the highest rating in terms of intellectual engagement, second highest rating in terms of career growth, and third highest rating in terms of personal satisfaction and was not among the top three careers in terms of financial stability and social status, according to the participants of Bangalore. The participants of Hyderabad perceived the career to have the highest intellectual engagement and

personal satisfaction, was rated the second highest in career growth and social status, and was not rated among the top three careers in terms of financial stability.

The career of a politician was ranked the least among all the preferences. Although this career, according to the participants of Bangalore was not rated among the least ratings in terms of financial stability, it was not among the highest ratings too. It was rated second least in terms of social status and the least in all other the parameters of career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. The participants of Hyderabad have given considerably higher ratings in terms of financial stability and social status, when compared to participants of Bangalore. It however did not fall among the top three careers. Career growth of a politician was given the second least ratings, and the attributes of intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction were rated the least for this career.

What mostly decides a career choice?

Comparing the preferences of careers and the ratings acquired by these careers on each parameter of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction, it has been observed that the most decisive parameters among the five of them were career growth and intellectual engagement, in the case of the Bangalore city. According to the participants of Hyderabad, social status, career growth and personal satisfaction have been the decisive parameters. It is observed from the graphs of these parameters that the ratings coincided with the career preferences.

Why aren't the highly preferred careers, not highly rated too?

It has been observed that the careers which were ranked as the most preferred were in fact not always rated high in terms of the given parameters of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. The probable reason behind this could be that the most preferred careers are perhaps the most available careers. These careers are chosen as they are readily available in the society. For example, in the case of engineering, there are many institutes which readily guide them through the process to obtain a seat in an engineering college, whereas it is not as easy to find an institute to guide through an admission in pilot training courses.

Another probable reason could be herd behavior. Herd behavior is the tendency for individuals to imitate the actions of a larger group. Hence, parents choose what most others choose for their children's careers, considering it to be a safe choice.

The researcher wanted to capture the differential perceptions of the careers, based on the given parameters of financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement and personal satisfaction. But there could also be other parameters considered by the participants to mark their preferences, which were not considered in this study.

Is a doctor's word taken more seriously than a physiotherapist's, in common matters?

Each career comes with a cluster of qualities. Perhaps, sometimes, these qualities are exaggerated or overrated. A quiz of six questions was given to the participants as the third part of the questionnaire. Although the quiz consisted of general knowledge based questions, the options of the quiz were associated with each career, meaning that a particular option was chosen by a person with that particular career. The motive behind the quiz was to understand whether participants perceive certain careers with higher intellectual attributes as compared to the other careers. Unfortunately, most of the samples had been rejected for the analysis of this section as there has been a miscommunication of instructions due to the physical absence of the researcher, and the data was wrongly collected. However, the few samples which have been appropriately instructed have been analyzed. A pattern was observed, where the participants were influenced by the career associated with the options while choosing the right answer.

CHAPTER 5:

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Participants of Bangalore and Hyderabad chose the career of engineering as the most preferred career. MBBS was the second most preferred career and the career of scientist was the third most preferred career according to participants of both the cities.

There was no influence of parents' own professions observed, while choosing the preferred careers for their children. However, the experiences of parents' professions were not considered in the study, which might have been a crucial reason behind their preference.

It was observed that the preferences were made in a generalized view, perceiving those most preferred careers to have highest financial stability, social status, career growth, intellectual engagement or personal satisfaction. But the study revealed results which showed that there are other careers which are perceived to be higher in these aspects, than the ones chosen in the preferences of careers. One of the reasons behind this disparity could be that the parents are considering other parameters for their children in choosing these careers, which were not explored in this study. Another reason could perhaps be the parental support itself, because of which they are not considering parameters such as financial stability, while choosing their careers.

It has been observed that the most decisive parameters among the five of them, in the case of the Bangalore city, were career growth and intellectual engagement. According to the participants of Hyderabad, social status, career growth and personal satisfaction have been the decisive parameters. Career growth was a common parameter in both the cities.

A quiz was designed in the third section of the tool, to understand whether parents perceive certain careers to be highly intellectual as compared to certain other careers. Although many samples were rejected due to miscommunication and misinterpretation of instructions, a few samples which were considered showed a pattern of choosing options as they were influenced by the careers associated with the options.

The study was focused on the career choices made by the parents for their children and tried to explore the reasons behind these choices. However, the study did not explore the knowledge the participants had regarding every career, and hence can be considered in future studies.

The following are the limitations and implications of the study

LIMITATIONS:

- The sample size was limited to 60. It was the reachable size within the given period of time. The study can hence be conducted on a larger sample in future.

- The study was limited to only the two urban cities of Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- The third section in the tool could not be considered for most of the participants as the instructions were misinterpreted and the data was wrongly given.
- The study was conducted only on the English literate category and not on the non-English category.
- Socially desirable answers may have affected the accuracy of the study.
- The experimental tools used for the study were developed by the experimenter, which has no standardized properties. This affects the reliability of the results obtained.

IMPLICATIONS:

- Societal or peer influence on parents' preferences of careers can be further explored in future studies
- Professional career guidance sessions can be introduced to parents, to find out the various career choices available for their children, and compare the careers in terms of all the important parameters.
- Although parents' professions were taken into consideration to see if it influences their career choice for their children, their experiences in their own profession were not explored. A further study can be conducted and parents' professional experiences can be considered.

REFERENCES

- Elley, I., Elley, S., & Elley, S. (2013). parents' hopes and expectations for their child's future occupations. *the sociological review*, 111-130.
- Gorman, T. J. (2012). Social Class and Parental Attitudes Toward Education. . *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, 10-44.
- Taylor, J., Harris, M. B., & Taylor, S. (2004). *Parents have their say about college-age children's career choices*. Retrieved from Hampshire college: https://www.hampshire.edu/sites/default/files/shared_files/Parents_Have_Their_Say.pdf
- Williams, E. (n.d.). *The effect of parentson an adolescent's choice of career*. Retrieved from chron: <http://work.chron.com/effect-parents-adolescents-choice-career-18063.html>
- Reddy, R. (2012, march 27). Just three percent engineers are job-ready. *The Hindu*.
- Faber, S. (2013, february 12). *The effect of parents on an adolescent's choice of career*. Retrieved from livestrong.com: <http://www.livestrong.com/article/560974-the-effect-of-parents-on-an-adolescents-choice-of-career/>
- Mahajan, A. (2014, october 28). *1.5 million engineering pass outs in India, very few getting hired*. Retrieved from dazeinfo.com: <http://dazeinfo.com/2014/10/28/1-5-million-engineering-pass-outs-india-every-year-fewer-getting-hired-trends/>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I CONSENT FORM

TITLE OF THE PROJECT: Parental perceptions of careers and their preferences of careers for their children- An Exploratory study

NAME OF RESEARCHER: Ms. Snigdha Ubba

You are being invited to volunteer as a subject in a study on 'Parental perceptions of careers and their preferences of careers for their children- An Exploratory study.' This consent form provides you with the information you will need to consider whether to participate in this study. If you decide to participate, you will be asked to sign this consent form which states that you have understood the details of the study and that any questions you have about the study have been answered by the researcher, and that you agree to participate and answer as truthfully as you can.

COSTS FOR PARTICIPANTS: There are no costs for participating in this evaluation.

COMPENSATION: There will be no compensation for participation in the study.

CONFIDENTIALITY: If you consent to participate in this evaluation, your personal information will be kept confidential.

VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN AND WITHDRAWAL FROM THE STUDY:

The decision whether to be in this evaluation is entirely up to you. Participation is voluntary. You can refuse to participate or withdraw from the evaluation at any time, and such a decision will not affect your relationship with the researcher in any way.

STATEMENT OF CONSENT

By signing below, you are indicating that this form has been explained to you and that you understood everything about the study. -

I have understood the details and have had any questions I have about this study answered to my satisfaction. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I can withdraw from the evaluation at any. I acknowledge that I have read the above explanation of this evaluation that all of my questions have been satisfactorily answered, and I agree to participate in this study.

NAME:

DATE:

SIGN:

PLACE:

APPENDIX II
DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

NAME:

AGE:

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

PROFESSION:

CONTACT:

APPENDIX III

A. Career preferences

Rank the careers in order of preferences for your children

- Engineering
- MBBS
- Dental Sciences
- Physiotherapy
- Pharmacy
- Psychologist
- Scientist
- Architecture
- Professor
- Pilot
- Politician

Please explain in detail the reasons behind the top three preferences.

B. Rate the following careers on the scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest

Engineer	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

MBBS	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

Dental Sciences	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

Physiotherapy	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5
Pharmacy	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5
Psychologist	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5
Scientist	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5
Architecture	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5
Professor	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

Pilot	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

Politician	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

Please rate your own profession/career, based on the following criteria

	lowest				highest
Financial Stability	1	2	3	4	5
Social Status	1	2	3	4	5
Career growth	1	2	3	4	5
Intellectual Engagement	1	2	3	4	5
Personal Satisfaction	1	2	3	4	5

C. Choose the appropriate answer.

1. Garampani sanctuary is located at?

Participant A (Scientist) chose option 1: Diphu, Assam
 Participant B (Engineer) chose option 2: Junagarh, Gujarat
 Participant C (Doctor) chose option 3: Gangtok, Sikkim
 Participant D (Architect) chose option 4: Delakhari, Madhya Pradesh
 Participant E (Professor) chose option 5: Basantapur, Odisha
 Participant D (Politician) chose option 6: Beed, Maharashtra

2. India's first nuclear blast at Pokhran in Rajasthan took place in the year?

Participant A (Pharmacist) chose option 1: 1985
 Participant B (Psychologist) chose option 2: 1963
 Participant C (Architect) chose option 3: 1974
 Participant D (Dentist) chose option 4: 1966
 Participant E (Doctor) chose option 5: 1976
 Participant F (Pilot) chose option 6: 1967

3. Golf player Vijay Singh belongs to which country?

Participant A (Dentist) chose option 1: Sri Lanka
 Participant B (Pharmacist) chose option 2: Fiji
 Participant C (Physiotherapist) chose option 3: India
 Participant D (Scientist) chose option 4: England
 Participant E (Engineer) chose option 5: USA
 Participant F (Doctor) chose option 6: Singapore

4. World Red Cross Day is celebrated on?

Participant A (Engineer) chose option 1: May 18th
Participant B (Psychologist) chose option 2: June 8th
Participant C (Politician) chose option 3: March 8th
Participant D (Professor) chose option 4: June 18th
Participant E (Architect) chose option 5: March 18th
Participant F (Pilot) chose option 6: May 8th

5. Film and TV institute of India is located at:

Participant A (Physiotherapist) chose option 1: Rajkot
Participant B (Architect) chose option 2: Delhi
Participant C (Doctor) chose option 3: Chennai
Participant D (Politician) chose option 4: Pune
Participant E (Dentist) chose option 5: Ahmedabad
Participant F (Scientist) chose option 6: Kolkata

6. India's first Technicolor film was produced by?

Participant A (Psychologist) chose option 1: SohrabModi
Participant B (Physiotherapist) chose option 2: Sir Syed Ahmed
Participant C (Pharmacist) chose option 3: Guru Dutt
Participant D (Pilot) chose option 4: Mehboob Khan
Participant E (Engineer) chose option 5: Bimal Roy
Participant F (Professor) chose option 6: Raj Kapoor



The International Journal of
INDIAN PSYCHOLOGY

Submission open for Volume 4, 2016

The International Journal of Indian Psychology is proud to accept proposals for our 2013 to 2015 Issues. We hope you will be able to join us. For more information, visit our official site: www.ijip.in

Submit your Paper to,

At via site: <http://ijip.in/index.php/submit-paper.html> OR Email: info.ijip@gmail.com

Topics:

All areas related to Psychological research fields are covered under IJIP.

Benefits to Authors:

- Easy & Rapid Paper publication Process
- IJIP provides "Hard copy of full Paper" to Author, in case author's requirement.
- IJIP provides individual Soft Copy of "Certificate of Publication" to each Author of paper.
- Full Color soft Copy of paper with Journal Cover Pages for Printing
- Paper will publish online as well as in Hard copy of journal.
- Open Access Journal Database for High visibility and promotion of your research work.
- Inclusions in all Major Bibliographic open Journal Databases like Google Scholar.
- A global list of prestigious academic journal reviewers including from WHO, University of Leipzig, University Berlin, University Hamburg, Sardar Patel University & other leading colleges & universities, networked through RED'SHINE Publication. Inc.
- Access to Featured rich IJIP Author Account (Lifetime)

Formal Conditions of Acceptance:

- Papers will only be published in English.
- All papers are refereed, and the Editor reserves the right to refuse any manuscript, whether on invitation or otherwise, and to make suggestions and/or modifications before publication.

Publication Fees:

₹500/- OR \$ 15 USD for Online and Print Publication (All authors' certificates are involved)

₹299/- per Hardcopy (Size A4 with standard Biding)

Use Our New Helpline Number: 0 76988 26988

Edited, Printed and Published by RED'SHINE Publication. (India) Inc.
on behalf of the RED'MAGIC Networks. Inc. (www.redmac.in)

86: Shradhdha, 88 Navamuvada, Lunawada, Gujarat-389230

www.redshinepub.eu.pn | info.redshine@asia.com | Co.no: +91 76988 26988

www.ijip.in | info.ijip@gmail.com | journal@ijip.in

Available on



Google Books



Special Issue May 2016 by Shivani Verma